

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1862.

PERSONAL.—Hon. BAILEY PRYTON, Gen. W. H. CAMPBELL, JORDAN STOKES, Esq., and Hon. W. B. STOKES, arrived in our city yesterday.

We call attention to the Card of Mr. W. M. GRIMMER, in another column. We recommend him to the patronage of our business community.

Hospitals of Nashville.
We learn that the health of the sick soldiers is rapidly improving, and there are now many convalescents in the hospitals, attended by the recovery of that number of patients.

Recorder's Court.
Attendance at this Court, yesterday, unusually large, if not entirely so.

Order for allowing slave to hire time—discharged, proof being wanting.

Hansen—two cases—tipping, fined four dollars and costs.

Mrs. Hefflin—two cases—tipping, fined four dollars and costs.

Mrs. Jones, renting to tenants who kept disorderly house—fined fifteen dollars and costs. Appealed to Circuit Court.

Mrs. Mary Fox, disorderly conduct—discharged.

Carroll Fowler—fined five dollars for contempt of Court.

Ed. Valentine, f. m. c.—drunk and disorderly conduct—fined five dollars and costs, in default of payment sent to workhouse eleven days and eight hours.

Mrs. Rabbit—disorderly conduct—dismissed with costs.

Sanbridge, f. m. c.—obstructing sidewalk with apple stand—dismissed with costs.

Dave Collins—drunk and disorderly—fined five dollars and costs.

Charles Gallagher—disorderly conduct—fined ten dollars and costs.

G. F. Jones—Selling merchandise without license—discharged with costs.

Governor's Guard, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.

This Regiment is fast filling up. Three companies are already mustered into service, being fully armed and equipped. One more will be ready in a few days. They are encamped in a beautiful location on College Hill, near the Military Institute. Companies are forming in Wayne County and in the Sequatchie Valley. The men are robust and in good health, and, for the most part, citizens of the State. One full company from Wayneboro marched all the way to Nashville, over a hundred miles, to enlist—a strong proof of the earnestness of purpose of those brave fellows. No pains is spared by the Field Officers to make this a crack Regiment.

The Quartermaster is our old friend BAN. MOSELEY.

The patrons of the theatre are nightly on the increase. The audience last evening was both large and discriminating. We are pleased to see this evidence of prosperity in the way of amusements in our city. If at present we were cut off from all amusements, with no place to spend a pleasant evening, time would hang heavily upon the hands of many strangers now sojourning among us. It seems as if the managers of the theatre understood this, and were endeavoring to substitute a pleasant pastime for what would otherwise be a dull monotony. We hope that, in return for this consideration on their part, they may reap a rich reward.

The performance last night, as usual, was good—the entire company acquitting themselves with credit. Mr. Duffield's singing was excellent. The dance by Miss Constantine was the gem of the evening; it was so charmingly graceful, there could be nothing prettier—unless it was the dancer.

The bill for to-night is a good one, and the house no doubt will be crowded.

57 The colored members of the last Baptist Church will give a supper to-night, next door to the Methodist Publishing House, on the Public Square, for the benefit of their church, and the Managers have obtained from the Provost Marshal a permit for colored persons to pass unmolested on to-night and to-morrow night for the purpose of attending the supper.

Fitz-James O'Brien's Last Letter.

The following beautiful extracts are from a letter written, while on a death-bed of intense agony, to a friend in New York, by Lieut. FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN, of the late Gen. LANDER's staff. This gallant young gentleman very recently died from a gunshot wound in the shoulder, received in a hand-to-hand encounter with a Rebel leader, during a skirmish, in which he killed his antagonist. The act of dashing bravery was promptly acknowledged, in a special dispatch, by Gen. McCLELLAN.

Lieut. O'BRIEN was well known as one of the brightest ornaments of American literature, and was universally beloved by all who came in contact with him. The calm and noble resignation, genial good nature, sparkling wit, and deep pathos of those few words, penned by a brave young man on the very threshold of eternity, present one of the most touching and ennobling pictures that ever came to our notice:

"I have nothing to write about except myself, a rather one-sided subject. Still I must write or die. I haven't yet told you of my sufferings, and didn't intend to; but the fit is on me, and I must harrow you a little. I hope to God you never will have to go through what I have experienced, and what I am liable to. For the first week of my wound, nothing but enormous doses of morphine kept me from going crazy with pain. I had to be kept all day in a lazy, half-slumberous condition, in which I felt like a kind of hot-house plant, dozing and living, and that's all."

It was at this period I conceived that prejudice against my left arm, which has since ripened into hate. I cannot express the feelings with which I now regard that limb. I long to cast it off, to disinher it, to cut it off with a sharp shilling, and thrust it out upon the world to beg. Its hand at present is fit for no higher occupation than to clutch pennies. While highly morphinized, and in a semi-conscious state, I formed the idea that the aggravating limb did not belong to me, but was a vagabond and malicious arm that had attached itself to me for the purpose of preventing my being Commander-in-Chief, which I was to be as soon as I had beaten Beauregard in the Coliseum with a trident and a shrimp-net. All my arrangements had been made. Both armies of the Potomac were to assist at the spectacle, when, during my sleep, a Rebel spy took away the arm on which I depended for using the shrimp-net, and left me a mutilated member instead. This is the true history of the case, although prejudiced persons might be apt to call it a morphine hallucination.

I left off morphine completely four weeks ago. It was a hard struggle to part with the great comfort, but I gave it up and took to brandy. They gave me a good deal of this in egg-nogg and milk-punch to sustain my really wasted frame. Imagine the 163 pound man you knew, down to about 120, and so weak that the falling of a book startles him as if it were the bursting of a shell. I wish * * * were here to sketch me as I am engineered out of bed to a big chair, with haggard face, spider limbs, and body fairly contracted with the pain of moving. The day after to-morrow I am to have a probe put into the wound and shoved down as far as my elbow, after which they will cut the flesh of the forearm open to the bone for six inches in length. So you see I have quite a pleasing prospect before me.

* * * My amusements are not various. I can see from my window a railroad depot and a locomotive; but steam, although a giant, a reformer and an industrial power, of vast electricities, is not strictly cheerful. To-day is Spring opening day of the season. The display is very tasteful and elegant. We noticed quite a chaste and novel thing in the way of sunshine, which will, no doubt, be extensively patronized. A very neat and delicate article of budding elm, trimmed with early blue-birds, attracted much attention, as did also a little *chef d'œuvre*, consisting of a pot-pourri of hellebores, crocuses and snow-drops. Jestings apart, the day is lovely. The sun shines on the distant hills. The singing of the birds comes through my window with a grateful sound as I lie sad, and silent, and suffering. Oh, liberty of motion, health and strength! I never knew what treasures you were till now.

General Scott's Opinion of McClellan.

The enemies of Gen. McClellan must wince under the hearty and honest expression of confidence which the veteran General Scott has just delivered in the skill and loyalty of the young commander of our army at Yorktown. In speaking of Generals McClellan and Halleck to his friends at Elizabeth, on Saturday, General Scott said:

"There are two men who can be depended upon under all circumstances and in every emergency—I mean General McClellan and General Halleck. There is no doubt they must take things as they meet them, and they have great opposition to contend with; but McClellan is at this moment at the very work of his heart, and which will call forth all the abilities of his powerful mind—that of trenching, engineering and besieging. And in regard to General Halleck, he will do his work like a soldier. There can be no fear of these two able soldiers doing any base or disloyal act. They are honest to the core, and will never betray their country."

English Summary.

We are in receipt of the English papers for the week ending April 5. They are filled with comments on the Merrimac and the Monitor. The columns of the *Times* teem with editorials, letters, Parliamentary debates, and reports of meetings on the subject. Iron-clad ships are now the staple of conversation, and the question of reconstructing the British navy is served up on every occasion. It is evident that England has "been struck all of a heap," and very seriously alarmed at discovering that her (supposed) powerful navy was reduced, as far as real efficiency is concerned, from 149 men-of-war down to two, viz.: the *Warrior* and the *Defence*. But not less surprise has been excited at the rapidity and economy with which the Monitor has been constructed, and the Merrimac converted into an iron-clad ship. While the *Warrior* has been two years on hand, and has cost upwards of \$5,000,000, the Monitor has been turned out in three months at a cost of \$300,000, and proved to be of unassailable efficiency. The *Warrior* is only plated at the sides; but bow and stern are unheathed—so that a little boat like the Monitor could skip round the unwieldy giant and let daylight into her fore and aft. The English papers confess all this, and it is greatly to their credit that they candidly admit—even the vile *Times* confesses—that a great lesson has been taught, from which it would be well to draw the utmost profit.

The *Daily News* says: "It is no reproach to a great people to observe that they know how to draw victory from reverses, and strength from calamities. It is the fashion with some old governments in Europe to begin a war badly, and to improve as they go on. In less than a twelvemonth the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal forces is at the head of an army which extorts the respect of the most fastidious censors. It is far from improbable that the regular armies of the old world may yet learn something from the volunteers of the new. Meanwhile, on what may be called the native element of the great Anglo-Saxon race, America has taught Europe a lesson of skill and enterprise of which Englishmen may well be proud. Instead of snuffing after the traditions of Benbow, like pottering old painters, (to adopt the member for Galway's energetic expression,) the government and people of the United States, in less than the time which we have consumed in discussing the report of an Iron-plate Committee, construct and reconstruct a navy, bring to a final and decisive solution the double problem of wooden ships and iron sides, floating batteries and fixed forts, and completely revolutionize the art of maritime war. Session after session the British House of Commons is invited to vote enormous estimates for tentative 'conversions' and experimental 'reconstructions' without end. Immense sums are spent in powder and shot at targets and sections of imaginary ships' sides and tumbledown Martello towers; and still the British tax-payer pays for squadrons of purely ornamental line-of-battle ships and frigates, and for fleets of gunboats which in war time could only be serviceable as firewood. The wonder is that we have actually given up building wooden three-deckers!"

"Perhaps it would be simpler as well as cheaper to give up ship-building altogether for the present, and to trust to private yards to extemporize our improved Monitors and Merrimacs when we want them. It might be still more desirable to extemporize the colossal fort; which, as Sir G. Lewis ventures to predict, are destined to blow floating batteries out of the water as they are furnished with guns long and strong enough to 'crush the sides of an iron-plated ship.'"—*Philadelphia American and Gazette.*

Unionism in North Carolina.

The Union Home Guards Wake. A Newbern correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes that the stars and stripes are flying in the waters counties of North Carolina. All through the mountain region the old flag can be seen, where brave men have collected together to defend its honor.

Soon after Newbern was captured, an important engagement took place in the Western part of the State, between a large Rebel force and the Union Home Guards, resulting in a complete rout of the former, who, it appears, had all the guns belonging to our battery, all the camp equipage, wagons, and supplies of all kinds belonging to the Rebel force; with three companies of cavalry which were entirely cut off, and obliged to surrender; in other words "were retained." The Raleigh Standard called it a "most disgraceful rout," which is truly a very polite term for a defeat. It appears that the Union men in the mountains had been bawling a notorious Rebel character, one Col. Dodge, who had charge of the militia, and had resorted to a sweeping imprisonment; hence the difficulty.

The Union men are strongly in the ascendancy all through the western counties of this State, are well armed, and have a complete organization, under competent leaders. The Standard says they have threatened to take Raleigh, and suggests the importance of outflanking the city in every direction, and a general cut back of their Rebel forces in the State to that point.

From the London Herald, April 2.

Reception of John C. Heenan in Liverpool.

John C. Heenan, accompanied by his brother James Heenan, arrived at Liverpool yesterday in the City of Washington, from New York. The Benicia Boy was warmly received on landing by a large number of friends who were awaiting his arrival. He appeared in first rate health, and his countenance bore no marks whatever of his calling, nor were any traces visible of the cuts and bruises he sustained in his encounter with Sayers. Heenan's second visit to England is to encounter Mac for the belt and championship, and the friends of Heenan are confident of success.

By Last Night's Mail.

The Occupation of New Orleans by the Union Army Confirmed.

The Rebel Steamer Florida Captured.

PORTS BARRANCAS AND McRAE EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

COUNT MERCIER TO BENJAMIN.

WHAT DESERTERS SAY OF THE STRENGTH OF THE REBELS.

Fortress Monroe, April 28.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—The news of the occupation of New Orleans by our forces is confirmed to-day. No other news.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General Commanding, Cairo, April 28.

The steamer Estrella, from Pittsburg Landing, has arrived.

The army is still gradually advancing, but everything is quiet.

A reconnaissance in force discovered the enemy strongly posted at Port Ridge. Three miles beyond our lines were pickets, but they didn't advance to attack them.

There is no news of importance from Fort Pillow. The mortars still fire occasionally.

Refugees from Memphis report a strong Union feeling existing there. The majority of the people are anxiously awaiting the arrival of our forces to take possession.

It was not believed that the city would not be burned, but that all the cotton, sugar, and molasses would be destroyed.

Van Dorn, Price, and Jeff. Thompson were at Memphis with about 6,000 miserably clad troops. They remain there to awe the people into submission to the conscription act, which is being enforced. Hundreds of the inhabitants are leaving daily to avoid imprisonment. Most of the twelve months' men, whose time of service is about to expire, refuse to re-enlist under any circumstances. They are deserting in large numbers.

Refugees report General Villipue still in command at Fort Wright. He has a force of six or eight thousand men. Guns from Fort Randolph have been taken there. A large number of negroes were constantly at work strengthening the fortifications.

There is a report there, which is deemed reliable, that a Rebel gunboat fleet is coming up the river to attack our fleet, and then make a bold stroke for the possession of the Mississippi. On the reception of this report, a steamer was immediately dispatched to Island No. 10, having on board sufficient gunners to man the batteries there.

Refugees report a desperate campaign fought at all points South over the public prints, which dared utter nothing derogatory to the cause of the rebellion. They say the Union men there are firm and loyal as ever, rejoicing at the near approach of the Federal army. Union clubs in Memphis are nightly holding correspondence with similar clubs in nearly every large city in the South.

General Prentiss and other Federal prisoners had been in Memphis, and were received with marked attention from the Union people. They were taken to Tusculum.

Fort Paris, just above Memphis, had been overthrown by a crevasse, which caused also much damage to the surrounding country.

[Special to the Chicago Times.]

Cairo, April 28.
Pittsburg advices of Sunday night says the roads are improving and preparations for the coming battle are progressing steadily. The pickets of the two armies are only two and a half miles apart. There is much sickness among our troops, the result of fatigue and exposure in an unhealthy climate.

[Special to the Chicago Tribune.]

Rebel cavalry appeared in considerable force on the river, twenty miles below Savannah. Gunboats have been sent down the river to watch their movements. All the Tennessee river boats now carry brass pieces at their bows and each side is also armed. The guard on the decks return any fire from guerrilla bands.

New York, April 28.

The steam gunboat Connecticut arrived from the Southwest Pass on the 12th instant. The Connecticut brought sick and wounded seamen from the squadron. When she left the Mississippi all the ships of the expedition to New Orleans were inside the pass, and had their decks ended and were all ready for action.

Fortress Monroe, April 28.

A flag of truce to-day took dispatches and letters to prisoners. No papers were received.

The operators having left New Orleans, there is no news from there. The operators attempted to return, but found the city occupied by the Federal forces.

Washington, April 27.

Benjamin, the Rebel Secretary, argued to Minister Mercier the inefficiency of the blockade, but was unanswerably answered by the Frenchman—How is it with you, he said, is on your table? that you have no arms for the more men that you require us you say?

The Irish deserters from Rebel regiments at different points along the Yorktown lines, who came into camp Friday, unite in saying that the Rebel army is one hundred and twenty-five thousand strong, with five lines of intrenchments, which are daily strengthened.

New York, April 28.

Advices by the Connecticut state that the Rebel steamer Florida has been captured by the United States bark Porcupine.

Ports Barrancas and McRae have been evacuated by the rebels.

The Connecticut brought eight ex-members of the Galveston artillery who escaped from imprisonment.

Every port except Tampa on the coast of Florida is evacuated by the rebels.

Further advices by the Connecticut state that the slopes of war Richmond, Hartford, Brooklyn, and Ipswich, were placed with heavy chain cables from their ports to a point below the water line.

Previous to the attack on the Mississippi the Captain of the French war steamer Milan visited Port Jackson under a flag of truce, with a view of assisting the French residents of New Orleans who might desire to get out of the way of the impending battle. He was seized and imprisoned over

night, but was released next morning, and returned to his vessel greatly enraged.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

By the steamer Connecticut the Navy Department received despatches from Commodore Farragut that the Pensacola and Mississippi were over the bar, and the flotilla were moving to take their position. Two Confederate gunboats were captured, trying to run the blockade, bound for Havana. Prisoners report that there were several gunboats building at New Orleans, and five are already on Lake Ponchartrain. Several lately went up the river with the steam ram and 10,000 men.

The schooner Columbia, of Galveston, with cotton, bound for Jamaica, has been captured by a party from the steamer Montgomery.

On the 4th of April an expedition en route for Pass Christian, consisting of the steamers London, Jackson, and Lewis, with troops, were attacked by the Rebel steamers Oregon, Fambro, and Carondelet.

After a fight of thirty minutes the Lewis was withdrawn, owing to the crowded state of her decks. The others continued to fight an hour and forty minutes; when the enemy withdrew, and apparently much injured. The expedition then landed at Pass Christian.

The Rebel merchant steamer Wallace laden with turpentine, rosin, and lime was chased and captured.

Iron Sides.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

America has given Europe a sensation. The naval action off Newport News, between the Merrimac and the Monitor, has produced a greater amount of excitement than any other event of our civil war. In England the excitement approaches alarm and terror. Parliament, the Admiralty, the naval officers, the essayists, the ship-builders—all are in a ferment. They are speculating wildly on the subject. The newspapers are full of it, and the *Times*, which, in its character of "the leading journal," seeks to go ahead of all others, says that stone forts and wooden war vessels are worthless, and announces the startling fact, in capital letters, that the British "men of war are reduced to two."

The little Monitor has done this. She is regarded as having proved herself more than a match for the Merrimac, which had already proved herself more than a match for our finest wooden frigates. The cheapness of the Monitor, and the rapidity with which she was built, recommended her especially to the English, and they are clamoring for a fleet of Monitors. They are even clamoring for the abandonment, as worse than worthless, of the hundreds of great wooden steamers that now compose the British navy. Captain Ericsson's little marine warrior has virtually reduced the force by which Britannia rules the waves, to the two iron-clad vessels that at present compose her whole force, of that class. She has been more than a Monitor; she has become an extinguisher and a terror. She has destroyed the self-confidence of the greatest naval power on earth, and she has reduced to almost nothing, the value of a fleet on which hundreds of millions sterling have been expended.

On the continent there is scarcely less stir about the Monitor than there is in England. The French, the Italian, the Russian, and the Austrian governments are recovering from their surprise at the battle of Newport News, and are preparing to take advantage of the extraordinary lessons in naval warfare that were taught there.

AFRERIGHT DISCOVERY.—A Sergeant of the Second Kentucky had a strange presentiment that his brother who was a Secessionist, was wounded in the Pittsburg fight, and accordingly he searched for his body, but not finding him dead, he repaired to the hospital, where he found him badly wounded. Both of the boys are brave young fellows and love each other devotedly, and it is said to be really affecting to witness the attention of the Union Sergeant to his young deluded brother.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND AMBROTYPES.

PLAIN and colored, from miniature up to life size; Cards de Visite in the highest style of the art. For a good likeness call at Galt's Gallery on Public Square, opposite Market house. Ambrotype and Photographic material for sale.

SOMETHING NEW!

Just received at Galt's Gallery, the Photographic Album of different styles and pictures, looking from as to city pictures—a most beautiful ornament for the parlor. Call and see them.

Committed to Jail

O Davidson county, Tenn., April 24th, 1862, a negro man, named CHARLES, says he belongs to Joseph Campbell, of Rock county, Ky., about twenty years old, weighs about 140 or 150 pounds, 5 feet, 5 1/2 inches high; dark complexion, near on corner of eye, over lip. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON, Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.

Committed to Jail

O Davidson county, April 24th, 1862, a negro boy, named HENRY, says he belongs to Buck Martin, of Davidson county, Tenn., about 17 years old, weighs about 115 pounds, dark complexion, 5 feet 2 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON, Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.

COTTAGE HOTEL,

EDGEFIELD, TENN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN will find this a convenient and pleasant house to stop in; situated just a few yards from the Depot. Baggage taken to and from the cars free of charge.

April 11-1862

HORACE H. HARRISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

42 CEDAR STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN.

April 11-1862

Notice.

An election will be held at the office of the Commercial Insurance Company, at their office, in Nashville, on Monday, the 11th day of May next, for the purpose of electing eleven Directors for the ensuing twelve months.

J. JAMES WALKER, Secy.

Nashville, 10th April, 1862.

Pittsburg Landing, April 28.—Heavy firing across Lick Creek was heard this morning, caused by artillery practice with rebels by our advance guard, and after slight skirmishing, in which we captured several prisoners, occupied Port Ridge; and at nine o'clock occupied Monterey, twelve miles from Corinth.

A very intelligent sailor, of Boston, deserted from the rebels this side of Corinth, reports that the capture of New Orleans was known in the Rebel camp on the morning of the 27th; also states that on the 18th the time of two Louisiana regiments, enlisted for 12 months, expired, but by the new conscription law they were required to serve two years longer. On being so informed they laid down their arms and refused to fight, when Beauregard detached four regiments to guard them as prisoners.

It was not known that Gen. Halleck was in command here, but the general impression among the troops is that Gen. Buell was and our army retreating to Nashville.

Capt. J. C. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant General, arrived to-day, relieving Capt. McLean, who is obliged to go to Cincinnati on account of ill health.

Winning, Va., April 29.—Johnson, shortly after leaving Shannandoah mountains, was ordered back, but refused, saying ten thousand Yankees occupying them made it impossible. He was then ordered to join Jackson east of Blue Ridge, which he was doing rapidly.

The Federals lost a foraging party, twelve miles from McDowell, with their wagons and horses.

Washington speculates say that the Government has information which may lead to a cessation of hostilities. Doubtful.

Cairo, April 29.—Deserters from below confirm the fall of New Orleans.

New Dry Goods Store.

I have just received from the East an entirely new and elegant stock of

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Comprising in part,

CALICOES, GINGHAMS, BAREGES, DE

LAINES, AND FANCY DRESS

GOODS; IRISH LINENS

AND TOWELING.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

HOOP SKIRTS, NEEDLES, PINS,

THREADS, COMBS.

And a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Also

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Our facilities enable us to offer these goods at New York prices.

WM. KRAUS,

Market Street, 21 door below Union,

Opposite Wash. House.

april 1m

POTATOES.—A small lot of the U. S. BAKERY,

at College Street, for sale at 20 cents a bushel.

FLOUR.—For sale by the pound or barrel.

U. S. BAKERY.

BREAD.—The best in the world. Families are

invited to try it—in small and large quantities—always on hand.

U. S. BAKERY.

CHICKENS, BUTTER AND EGGS,

Wanted in exchange

April 28-1862

WANTED TO RENT.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, for a small family, wanted to be in a good neighborhood. Apply at Union Office.

April 23-62

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,

SALT AGENCY.

THE SUB-CRIDER has opened a GENERAL SALT AGENCY in this city, at the old stand of M. E. Fisher, on Main Street, and will be glad to furnish City and Country buyers on most liberal terms either for cash or on credit of 30 days, and will keep a large stock constantly on hand of both large and small packages.

April 28-1862

R. J. ROSS

W. H. CRUTCHER,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

No. 605 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Will give his attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of PRODUCE and MERCHANDISE. From an experience of twenty years, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with business.

A complete stock of CHINA, GLASS, and QUEENSWARE on hand. Charges moderate. ap 28-1m

TO AMBROTYPEISTS.

I HAVE JUST received a shipment of new and fresh Ambrotype and Photographic materials, to be sold in lots at Louisville prices, exposure added.